

*Foreign Investment Review*

With the kind of projects it is encouraging today for those who will be the business leaders of tomorrow, those who will make or break Canada's future our youth, the government, with merely the measures of Bill C-132, will only scratch the surface of a solution to the economic problems of Canada. It will add to the bureaucracy and uncertainty in the economic field. As the hon. member for Trinity stated, it will be basically negative in its approach. Unless it seizes initiatives as alternatives for the basic necessities for Canada's growth, it will not be the basis for independent survival, let alone a possible great future for Canada.

• (1630)

The kind of productive initiatives needed are those described by Mr. Gary Price, President of the Student Enterprises and Assistance League of Toronto. Mr. Price says:

We feel that Canada's most valuable natural resource is not its oil, minerals or fresh water, but its youth, and the segment of this resource most vital to our country's economic growth, the young Canadian entrepreneurs, have never been given the opportunity to live up to its full potential. Young people with creative drive are today usually found operating government-sponsored projects since it is common knowledge that these are the easiest source of capital available to youth who wish to "do their own thing". The obvious danger of this policy is that we run the risk of producing an abundance of artists, social workers, survey-takers etc. without sufficient businessmen to sustain them. As we see it, the alternatives open to the two major sources of capital in Canada, government and corporations are either to assist more young people to become productive and self-supporting or to suffer the consequences in rising welfare costs and social unrest in the future.

Projects of the kind Mr. Price and his associates in the organization known as SEAL have in mind for 1973 should increasingly be attracting attention and action in this House. This is the philosophy which will guide the SEAL entrepreneurial program for 1973:

Priority will be given to supporting small business ideas which have the potential to become on-going. We will attempt to start these small businesses with a minimum of seed capital and after the initial start-up period operate them on a profit-sharing basis. Any small business that cannot become self-sustaining after a reasonable start-up period will be discontinued. Any employees who are not meeting performance levels will be dismissed. We have found that young people working on profit-sharing ventures do not tolerate slackers; once a crew is paid commensurate to its performance those who do not shoulder their fair work load are quickly weeded out by their fellow workers.

All profit generating businesses will set aside a pre-determined percentage of weekly revenues to replay initial capital requirements.

There are other voices offering guidance as to what the government should be doing in providing incentives to youth and laying a foundation for the Canada of tomorrow. Prominent among them is Mr. John Bulloch, President of the Canadian Federation of Independent Business who had this to say concerning the ideas he has for New Ventures in an article he wrote for the *Toronto Star* of August 10, 1972:

The over-riding philosophy would not be to "make work" or engender a false sense of productivity. It would be to create new enterprise that aims at becoming permanent and perhaps financially independent; a dues-paying member of the community performing necessary services, creating jobs and contributing new technology. This program would rely heavily on the private sector for know-how and financial support.

[Mr. Arrol.]

Mr. Bulloch notes that as the basis of his recent thesis, "Can Canada achieve economic independence?", Professor George Sinclair of the University of Toronto, establishes that innovation, new products and jobs stem from small companies and inventive individuals. A national policy to encourage such activity is, therefore, a logical step toward achieving economic autonomy. Mr. Bulloch tells us:

... the motivation of those who wish to create and innovate is not primarily profit, as is commonly supposed; it is the desire to build, to do something better than someone else, to create something new and useful.

It is small businesses which are the source of most of the innovation and engineering advances that change and build our society.

New Ventures takes direct aim at one of the real mistakes in our society—the fact that millions of Canadians, old, young, employed and unemployed possess unique energies and skills which presently benefit neither society nor themselves.

As circumstances have developed, Mr. Bulloch says:

Youth becomes disillusioned, the able-bodied opt out for unemployment and welfare subsidies. Pride in performance becomes a memory.

Mr. Bulloch labels his ideas "New Ventures, Canada". New Ventures, he explains, would work this way:

Young professionals would be brought together to provide free services in such areas as law, accountancy, engineering and marketing, while low-cost space, in an old warehouse, perhaps, would be provided for anyone who wished to start a new venture.

Such office services as typing, duplicating and book-keeping would be available from the New Venture pool and lists of high-risk capitalists willing to invest in likely-looking new enterprises would be compiled.

The whole of Canada would be involved in this enterprise. Those who today wish to "create for Canada" so that they can have pride not only in their own efforts but pride in the country which is developing freely, will be such as accountants, lawyers and engineers who would give their services without charge so as to ensure a nucleus of healthy business practices. As each successful venture reached self-sufficiency, it would be replaced by new consultants.

I am sure the provinces would co-operate with the federal government in encouraging organizations whose objective is to educate for positive, contributing citizenship. I am sure the provinces would wish to get together with the federal government to find alternatives to the expensive "formal education for all" concept which is tending to bankrupt the country. The idea of formal education for all is one which must be replaced. Formal education for all, in an abstract sense, isolated from what should be the mood of a developing country, is a highly over-rated concept. Because, today, everyone must stay in school, teachers entertain when they cannot explain, using films, records and "do-your-own-thing". In response to the resulting din and confusion, new educational philosophies are developed to justify and sanction the chaos. When most students fail, their marks are raised and new courses are invented or slapped together in the hope that something will seem to have been accomplished.

Good citizenship is learnt, primarily, in a student's home and community, from friends and from people he admires. It is learnt there or not at all. Forcing an unhappy student to sit inside the formal walls of school for six